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which can never be secured till all questions at issue between peoples are settled in courts of International comity and not by the brutal arbitrament of the sword."

Dr. Thomas, in introducing his resolution, spoke in an interesting way of the oneness of these two great nations, and of the duty and privilege of all who are giving direction to the thoughts of the people to promote in all possible ways friendship and concord between them.

Interesting remarks were also made by Dr. Mowry, Dr. Miner, Mr. Nathaniel T. Allen and Mr. Samuel Hodges.

It was further voted that the American Peace Society heartily commends the movement now being undertaken in Europe to bring about a "Truce of Armaments" which shall last until the end of the present century, to act as a stay to further expenditures in the line of armaments on the part of the different governments.

A request was received from the "Union for Practical Progress" that the American Peace Society appoint three delegates to attend a Conference to be held by this Union in Pilgrim Hall, on the 22nd of May. The purposes of this organization were briefly presented by Secretary Trueblood, and by the President of the Association of College Debating Societies connected with the Union. On motion the appointment of these delegates was referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

The business being concluded the meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 8, 1893,	\$176 49
Received by Secretary as per his statement,	902 91
Received by Treasurer,	
Donations,	\$7 00
Legacies,	
J. G. Whittier,	500 00
Mordicai Hadley,	100 00
J. Henry Stickney,	1,000 00
Trustees Permanent Peace Fund	3,995 99
Coupons on bonds,	110 00
Interest S. H. Halsey bond,	30 00
	5,742 99
	\$6,822 39

PAYMENTS.

By the Secretary as per his statement,	\$932 56
By Treasurer,	
J. E. Farwell & Co.,	
Printing "Advocate,"	\$1,203 85
Printing "Angel,"	187 20
Roberts Bros., rent of office,	495 00
Secretary's expenses to Chicago,	80 00
Safe deposit box,	10 00
J. E. Farwell & Co., balance printing	
Peace Congress Report,	400 00
Salaries of Secretary and Assistant,	3,100 00
Balance on hand May 10, 1894,	5,476 05
	413 78
	\$6,822 39

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ACCOUNT.

(Included in the above.)

RECEIPTS.

Publications, advertising and membership fees,	\$532 59
Sale of Peace Congress Reports,	121 88
Donations and collections,	234 10
Club subscriptions, etc.,	14 34
Balance on hand, May 1, 1893,	36 72
	\$939 63

EXPENDITURES.

Stationery, postage, mailing, printing, etc.,	\$391 49
On printing Peace Congress Report,	148 88
Contributions to Peace Congress and Exhibit,	173 72
Literature for sale and for office library,	71 47
Care of office, sundries, gas, etc.,	71 76
Expressage to World's Fair, etc.,	47 97
Travelling expenses,	27 27
Balance on hand, May 1, 1894,	7 07
	\$939 63

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

To the President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Directors appointed by you at the Annual Meeting in May last respectfully submit the following report:

Our general work for the past twelve months has been carried on much as in former years. We have held our regular meetings every two months. The meetings have been well attended and many interesting and important subjects have claimed our attention. The Executive Committee has held occasional meetings to look after the finances of the Society. We are happy to be able to state that through the kindness of the friends of our work, whose contributions and bequests have come to our aid, we have been able to complete the work of the year without debt, though we should have been able to accomplish much more if larger resources had been at our command. The expenses connected with the Chicago Peace Congress and the Peace Exhibit were necessarily quite large and of these we have had to bear a considerable part.

PUBLICATIONS.

Our publications, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and the *ANGEL OF PEACE*, have been continued during the year under the editorial care of the Secretary, and the subscription list of both has been slightly increased. Two thousand five hundred copies of the *ADVOCATE* have been issued each month. Besides the copies sent to regular subscribers and to the annual and life members of the Society, hundreds of copies of the paper have been sent every month to ministers and teachers and other influential persons in different parts of the country. The libraries of about four hundred colleges and universities,

that is, of all the leading institutions of learning in the United States, have been regularly supplied with the **ADVOCATE**, and many letters from young men in these institutions show that it is appreciated and read.

In addition to these regular publications, the Secretary has had printed in pamphlet form and circulated papers by Dr. P. S. Moxom, Dr. Reuben Thomas, Dr. George Dana Boardman and David Dudley Field. Various books, pamphlets and tracts, partly published from our office and partly purchased elsewhere, have been distributed either by sale or gratuitously. The demand for peace literature has been unusually strong during the past year. An edition of fifteen hundred copies of the Report of the Chicago Peace Congress, making a book of over three hundred pages, has likewise been published, the larger portion of which still remains to be disposed of.

PRIZES.

The Executive Committee have made arrangements for carrying out the wish of the Society, as expressed by resolution at the annual meeting last year, that three prizes of one hundred, fifty and twenty-five dollars should be offered to the Seniors and Juniors of our Colleges and Universities for essays on subjects connected with the peace propaganda. In December last the Secretary addressed a letter to the College and University presidents calling attention to the matter and giving the subject chosen for the competition, viz., "The Economic Waste of War." The subject has been widely noticed in the College journals and also in the general press, and a number of institutions have already given notice that their students will enter the competition. The essays are to be in the hands of our Secretary by the 15th of July.

SECRETARY'S PUBLIC WORK.

On account of close occupation with matters connected with the Chicago Peace Congress, noticed below, our Secretary has been able to do but little in the way of addressing public meetings during the year. A few such meetings have been held in different cities, at nearly all of which the attendance was large and the interest good.

A MEMORABLE YEAR.

The year 1893 will always remain memorable in the history of civilization in general and of the peace movement in particular. Three important events occurring during the year have had an influence beyond calculation in hastening the consummation of the peace of the world, viz., the vote in the House of Commons on the 16th of June last, the Chicago Exposition with its various Congresses and the decision of the Behring Sea Tribunal.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is only twenty years since the first parliamentary resolution ever taken in favor of arbitration was passed. This was the resolution which Henry Richard succeeded

in carrying through the House of Commons by a small majority in 1873. On the 16th of June last year the House of Commons *without a division* adopted a resolution, originally introduced by Mr. W. Randal Cremer, expressing sympathy with the overtures made by the United States to Great Britain and inviting Her Majesty's Government to co-operate with the Government of the United States in the formation of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries. This unanimous action of the Parliament of Great Britain is not only evidence of the rapid change which has taken place in public opinion recently, but is sure to have a potent influence in bringing about the establishment of universal peace.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In his message to Congress at the opening of its present session President Cleveland officially communicated this resolution to the Senate and House of Representatives with an expression of his great pleasure at the action of the House of Commons. Further action on the subject has not yet been taken at Washington but doubtless will be before the end of the present Congress.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The second important peace-making event, or rather series of events, of the year 1893 was the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, with its marvellous display of the products of human thought and skill from all quarters of the globe, its peaceful and brotherly comingling of people from many lands, its numerous Congresses on practically all the great subjects of human interest and progress and its Parliament of Religions. That this Exposition, in honor of the great discoverer, has done much toward the realization of the brotherhood of the world has been conceded by most of those who watched thoughtfully its progress and have seen the results following it. Thousands of people of all classes who met each other and looked into each other's faces at Chicago came to feel for the first time that the interests of men everywhere are the same and that they have a common destiny.

THE CHICAGO PEACE CONGRESS.

As one of the series of Congresses which took place during the Exposition under the care of the World's Congress Auxiliary the Fifth Universal Peace Congress was held from the fourteenth to the twentieth of August. This Congress was organized by a Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary, of which our Secretary was made a member by Judge Bonney. He was also made chairman of a sub-committee on program and correspondence and spent much time and labor in arranging topics, securing papers and speakers and in the business direction of the Congress during its sessions. All of the peace societies of America co-operated heartily in the arrangements for the Congress, through an Executive

Committee of five members, of which our Secretary was chairman.

The Congress was attended by more than three hundred delegates and others from ten different nations. Thirty-one peace Societies and other organizations were officially represented. The American Peace Society had twelve delegates in attendance. The Congress continued its sessions for one week. Nearly all phases of the peace movement were considered, special attention being given to the subject of an international tribunal of arbitration. A draft of a plan for the organization of such a tribunal was, at our request, prepared by three members of our Honorary Counsel, Messrs. Butler, Brainerd and Eaton of New York, and read at the Congress and made the basis of its discussions and conclusions on the subject. Many of the papers read during the sessions were exceptionally able and valuable. The press of Chicago and of the country at large gave excellent and in most cases sympathetic reports of the proceedings.

THE PEACE EXHIBIT.

The Peace Exhibit made by the United Peace Societies at the Exposition was a means of giving much useful information as to the status and progress of the peace cause. It was kept open during the six months of the Fair in a well-located section of the Liberal Arts Building. The Exhibit was visited by large numbers of people, many thousands of whom registered their names as in favor of peace and arbitration. Large quantities of literature were distributed to those making inquiries about the movement. A considerable portion of this literature was supplied from our office.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

The most practical outcome of the Peace Congress has been the creation of a permanent international committee of jurists and publicists, with power to add to their numbers and to fill vacancies, charged with the duty of further studying the subject of the organization of an international tribunal and of promoting as far as they shall be able its speedy establishment. This Committee has already been named and publicly announced through the press, and is now ready to enter upon its labors which cannot well be completed in less than two or three years. More than forty jurists and publicists from different nations, many of them men of distinguished ability and attainments, have accepted membership in the Committee. It is due to say that the idea of this Committee originated with the members of our Honorary Counsel who prepared the draft plan read at Chicago.

THE EXPOSITION MEMORIAL.

An important outcome of the Exposition and more particularly of the Peace Congress and the Parliament of Religions is the Exposition Memorial in behalf of International Arbitration. This originated with Mr. W. E.

Blackstone, one of the Honorary Commissioners of the World's Fair. The Memorial was officially approved by the World's Fair Commissioners, signed by them personally and by the Board of Directors, by the Board of Lady Managers, by the officers of many of the Congresses, by the Commissioners from foreign nations and by many eminent men and women from many countries. This Memorial, put into beautiful souvenir form, has just been forwarded through the courtesy of our State Department to all foreign nations.

DECISION OF THE BEHRING SEA TRIBUNAL.

Among the most conspicuous international events of the year must be placed the decision of the Behring Sea Tribunal which sat at Paris during last summer and reached its decision on the 15th of August, the day after the Peace Congress opened at Chicago. This was the tenth time during this century that the United States and Great Britain had entered into agreement by treaty to submit important differences to arbitration. But none of the previous cases except that of the Alabama were to be compared in importance and delicacy with the Behring Sea trouble, on account of the claim made by the United States to property right in the seals and to the absolute control of the vast sea a thousand miles in diameter to the west of our Alaskan possessions. The decision of the case, therefore, by a peace-tribunal, appointed by the two great and powerful governments, each pledging itself to abide by the award, is a triumph of the principle of arbitration and an exemplification of the possibility of peace such as have never before occurred. The quiet submission to the decision of the tribunal by the people of the United States, whose chief contention before the arbitrators was not sustained, has remarkably manifested the peaceful temper of our people, and the recent cordial co-operation of the two Governments in carrying out the regulations established for the protection of the seals is proof that both nations are more anxious to do what is right and fair than simply to have their own way. Peace has made a long stride forward through this great event.

WAR AND STRIFE.

Although the great nations have been at peace, the past year has not had a wholly cloudless sky. Brazil has had a civil war of six months' duration, which has cost the lives of thousands of her citizens and resulted in great destruction of property and paralysis of trade. This rebellion is now happily over.

The Central American States have had their usual quarrels and bloodshed. France and Siam were at one time on the verge of hostilities, which were only averted by the patience and submissiveness of the latter country. Armaments have gone on increasing in Europe imposing their crushing burdens of taxation, and there has been the usual talk of war. Our own Government has been stead-

ily increasing its navy, which now numbers forty-two new war-vessels and has cost nearly one hundred millions of dollars. A considerable class of our citizens are advocating the universal introduction of military instruction into the public schools and some are even calling for a forced militia service. International fears and suspicion still exist to a deplorable extent and men seem as yet incapable of throwing off the spell which the sorcery of militarism has thrown over them. While the condition of the world has greatly improved and wars are much less frequent and less likely to occur than was the case at the dark and bloody epoch when the American Peace Society began its work sixty-six years ago, there will be occasion for a long time to come for the most earnest, unremitting and wisely directed effort on the part of all the friends of peace.

THE OUTLOOK.

On the whole, notwithstanding these untoward signs, the outlook is unquestionably encouraging. It is difficult to forecast the immediate future, but there are unmistakable evidences that love of peace and dislike of war are growing deeper and stronger in public opinion. The press has spoken out in this sense in larger measure and in greater clearness during the past year than at any previous period. Efforts to increase the national armaments in Europe have met with greater public opposition on the part of the people than heretofore. This was notably the case in Germany last summer when the bill for the further enlargement of the army was introduced into the Parliament.

Recently in England a protest against further naval development was signed by more than five hundred leaders of workingmen's associations. Peace Societies continue to multiply in Europe, gathering more and more into their membership the intelligent and prominent men of the towns and cities, and their efforts are unceasing not only to promote the growth of peace sentiment but also to devise practical means for the abolition of war. The Interparliamentary Union has grown until it now numbers several hundred members from different European parliaments. It has established a paper known as the *Interparliamentary Conference (Conférence Interparlementaire)*, and is putting forth earnest efforts to unite all the lawgivers of Europe into a compact body opposed to war. The beginnings have been made of an International Alliance of Universities in which students and professors are to become an active factor in the peace propaganda. The commercial treaty recently made between Germany and Russia is allaying the unpleasant feelings which have so long existed between the two countries. Statesmen of France, Italy and Spain have recently suggested a truce until the close of the present century, during which the nations shall pledge themselves not to go to war and not to make any further additions to their fighting strength. This proposal has been made known to all the peace

societies of the world through the International Peace Bureau at Berne and will probably be made the subject of serious study at the coming Peace Congress at Antwerp in August.

For more than twenty years summer has opened in Europe with general talk and prophecy of war, and people have lived in feverish dread of an early outbreak of hostilities. Some of this anxiety has disappeared and this year opens with general talk of peace. Sovereigns, statesmen and people seem to be really anxious to extricate themselves from the straits into which a long-continued war-policy has brought them. Who will dare to lead the way in disarmament no one can yet tell, nor can it be guessed how it will come about. Recent rumors say that Russia is actually on the point of disbanding two hundred thousand of her troops and sending them home that they may assist in gathering the harvests.

Whatever of weal or woe the summer may bring forth, we have abundant reason to thank God that in various ways and through manifold agencies the cause of human brotherhood is steadily advancing and that the broad foundations of what is ultimately to be a universal and lasting peace are already securely laid.

MILITARY DRILL IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Sermon preached April 1, 1894, by Rev. E. A. Coil, Pastor of Unity Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TEXT: — Let us follow after the things which make for peace.
Rom. xiv. 19.

The awful tragedy enacted in this country between '61 and '65 was at an end, and the time for a presidential election drew near. The delegates of the Republican party, assembled in convention in the city of Chicago, placed their banner in the hands of General Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Appomattox. He wrote a brief letter, accepting the responsibilities and honor thus conferred upon him, and then closed it with the following significant words: "Let us have peace."

Inasmuch as he had seen the picture painted in the blood and tears of a divided and warring nation in process of making, the general's appeal in behalf of peace has more than ordinary force. He had seen war in all its awfulness, and he preferred peace. When visiting England a few years later, General Grant refused to "appear at a military review" because having seen so much of war, "so much of its 'pomp and circumstance'" and knowing so well what it all meant he desired never to see a regiment of soldiers again. I doubt not if some great principle had been assailed, and no way of defence other than an appeal to arms had been clear to him, he would have been as resolute as when he faced Pemberton or Lee. My point is this, having seen war he seemed to recognize the value of the Pauline advice and he sought to follow after these things which make for peace. It is to the end that we may all do this that I am speaking to you to-day. I do not believe the scene pictured by the poet,

"When the war-drums throb no longer, and the battle flags are furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world"